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(54) Title: HIGH PERFORMANCE PLASTICIZERS FROM BRANCHED OXO ALCOHOLS			
(57) Abstract			
A plasticizer ester prepared from the catalytic reaction of (1) at least one branched C ₇ -C ₁₁ oxo alcohol prepared from C ₆ -C ₁₀ olefins via hydroformylation and having at least 50 % methyl branching at the beta carbon, and (2) at least one acid or anhydride.			
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HIGH PERFORMANCE PLASTICIZERS
FROM BRANCHED OXO ALCOHOLS

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed primarily to a series of plasticizer esters and method for making such esters for use in the formulation of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), such as phthalates, adipates and trimellitates. These plasticizer esters are prepared by the reaction of an aromatic or aliphatic diacid, triacid, or acid anhydride with an alcohol prepared by the hydroformylation of a C₆-C₁₀ olefins using a titanium, zirconium or tin-based catalyst or an acid catalyst, provided that the olefin contains at least 50% mono methyl branching at the beta carbon, e.g., 2-methyl octene-1 or 2-methyl octene-2. Such novel plasticizers have been found to be especially useful in the manufacture of low fogging, flexible polyvinyl chloride (PVC) automotive interior trim applications.

20 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Since their introduction in the late 1960's, esters of branched C₉ alcohols have continued to gain prominence as plasticizers for PVC. PVC compounds prepared with phthalate esters of branched C₉ alcohols are used in many different market segments; these include electrical wire insulation, flexible vinyl flooring, vinyl coated wallpaper, vinyl shower curtains, synthetic leather, vinyl boat covers, vinyl swimming pool liners, vinyl stationary products or notebook covers, and tarpaulins.

Esters of branched C₉ alcohols are preferred over esters prepared from 2-ethylhexanol, because when used in PVC compounds, the C₉ esters yield performance advantages over the C₈ esters in higher performance, improved extraction resistance to water, lower emissions during processing, lower specific gravity, and low temperature flexibility. However, these products are slightly defensive to the C₈ esters in that they require 1°C – 3°C higher processing temperatures and slightly longer dry-blending times.

Although the C₉ esters offer advantages over the C₈ esters with lower emissions, the level of emissions are often not acceptable for some end-uses. For products used in the interior passenger compartment for automobiles, manufacturers often develop specifications on the level of emissions or "fog" which can be released as the automobile sits in the sun. Currently, no C₈ phthalate esters and no branched C₉ phthalate meet specifications which require a minimal fog formation observed after 3 hours at 100°C, in a fog testing apparatus. To meet these test performance criteria, phthalate esters of branched or linear C₁₀ and C₁₁ alcohols, phthalate esters of the more expensive linear C₉ alcohols or esters of trimellitic anhydride must be used.

In accordance with Wadey et al., "The Nonyl Phthalate Ester and Its Use in Flexible PVC", Journal of Vinyl Technology, December 1990, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 208-211, there are currently known various di-nonyl, di-2-methyloctyl (alpha branched) phthalate esters varying in degree of branching which are not yet commercially available. These include moderately branched phthalate esters (Jayflex DINP), slightly branched (Palatinol N), highly branched (3,5,5-trimethyl hexyl phthalate type), and linear C₉ phthalate (70% n-nonyl, 30% various alpha branched isomers).

It is known in the industry that typical branched C₉ phthalates fail the automotive fogging specifications. The present inventors have demonstrated in the

examples set forth hereafter that the novel branched C₇-C₁₁ phthalate, trimellitate and adipate esters (e.g., branched C₉ phthalate, trimellitate and adipate esters) of the present invention which are formed from a branched oxo C₇-C₁₁ oxo alcohols unexpectedly pass the fog test. The branched nature of these plasticizers will make
5 them slightly more compatible than conventional Jayflex L9P, and thus yield even better performance in PVC compounds. These unique branched C₇-C₁₁ oxo phthalate, trimellitate and adipate esters have low fogging properties which are highly desirable for use in automotive interior applications.

10 Phthalate esters prepared from branched C₇-C₁₁ oxo alcohols according to the present invention produce a flexible PVC plasticizer which has all the performance advantages associated with conventional branched C₉ phthalate esters, while dry-blending faster, i.e., process faster, than DOP. When compared to other known branched phthalate esters, the phthalate esters of branched C₉ oxo
15 alcohols according to the present invention provide improved efficiency, better low temperature performance, and lower emission release (i.e. fogging) during processing.

Additionally, the present inventors have discovered that trimellitate esters
20 formed according to the present invention tend to dry-blend faster than Jayflex TINTM (triisononyl trimellitate prepared from 3 moles of C₉ alcohol and 1 mole of trimellitic anhydride). They also tend to be more efficient. The trimellitate oxo esters according to the present invention may also replace TOTM (tri-2-ethyl hexyl trimellitate) in automotive instrument applications and in wire and cable
25 formulations where conventional trimellitate esters have not been successful. Furthermore, because trimellitate oxo esters of the present invention have lower volatility, they will have a longer useful product life. Moreover, the trimellitate oxo esters could be used in future 125°C wire applications where low volatility, higher plasticizer efficiency, and improved processability are desired.

30

The present invention also provides many additional advantages that shall become apparent as described below.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention includes a novel series of plasticizer esters and method for making such ester for use in the formulation of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), such as phthalates, adipates and trimellitates. The plasticizer esters
10 according to the present invention are prepared by the reaction of at least one branched C₇-C₁₁ oxo alcohol prepared by hydroformylation from C₆-C₁₀ olefins comprising at least 50% methyl branching at the beta carbon with at least one acid and/or anhydride, in the presence of a catalyst.

15 The present invention also includes a process for preparing a plasticizer ester comprising: reacting a branched C₇-C₁₁ oxo alcohol prepared from C₆-C₁₀ olefins by hydroformylation with at least one acid and/or anhydride in the presence of a catalyst, wherein said olefins comprise at least 50% methyl branching at the beta carbon.

20 The present invention also includes a polyvinyl chloride resin composition comprising polyvinyl chloride and the plasticizer esters of the present invention and optionally, stabilizers, fillers and other well-known additives that are commonly used in the art. The polyvinyl chloride resin compositions can be used to prepare
25 films, sheets or extruded, molded or cast products that are suitable for use in all areas of polyvinyl chloride applications.

Other and further objects, advantages and features of the present invention will be understood by reference to the following specification in conjunction with
30 the annexed drawings, wherein like parts have been given like numbers.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Figs. 1a-1c are gas chromatograms of three conventional C₉ alcohols; and

 Fig. 2 is a theoretical gas chromatogram of the branched C₉ oxo alcohol
formed according to an oxo process.

10

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

 The plasticizer esters according to the present invention are prepared by
esterification of acids and/or anhydrides with at least one branched C₇-C₁₁ oxo
15 alcohol.

 The esterification process comprises the following steps: (a) adding an
excess of acid and/or anhydride and at least one branched C₇-C₁₁ oxo alcohol to a
reaction vessel, provided that the olefin used to form the oxo alcohol comprises at
20 least 50% methyl branching at the beta carbon; and (b) heating the reaction mixture
to a temperature at about or above the boiling point of the oxo alcohol and
maintaining a pressure sufficient to obtain boiling of the reaction mixture, thereby
converting the acid and/or anhydride and the branched C₇-C₁₁ oxo alcohol to a
phthalate, trimellitate or adipate ester and removing water and a portion of the
25 alcohol from the reaction vessel.

 The esterification process may further include one or more of the following
steps: removing excess acid by nitrogen or steam stripping; adding adsorbents such
as alumina, silica gel, activated carbon, clay and/or filter aid to the reaction mixture
30 following esterification before further treatment; adding water and base to

simultaneously neutralize the residual organic acids and to hydrolyze the catalyst (if present); filtering the solids from the ester mixture containing the bulk of the excess acid by steam or nitrogen stripping under vacuum and recycling of the acid into the reaction vessel; and removing solids from the stripped ester in a final
5 filtration.

In certain cases, adsorbent treatment may occur later in the process following steam stripping. In other cases, the adsorbent treatment step may be eliminated from the process altogether.

10

Preferably, the plasticizer esters of the present invention are prepared by a metal or acid catalyzed reaction of an aromatic or aliphatic acid, such as a diacid, triacid, or the acid anhydrides thereof with an oxo alcohol prepared by the hydroformylation of C₆-C₁₀ olefins. According to the present invention, the olefin
15 must contain at least 50% mono methyl branching at the beta carbon (e.g., 2-methyl octene-1 or 2-methyl octene-2 formed by the "oxo" process).

The preferred plasticizer esters are those that can be used for polyvinyl chloride resins. They include esters prepared from the reaction of an aliphatic oxo
20 alcohol and an aromatic acid, wherein the aliphatic oxo alcohol is prepared by hydroformylation of an olefin mixture which includes at least 50% isomers having methyl substitution at the beta carbon. The aromatic acid is preferably selected from the group consisting of: phthalic acid, trimellitic acid, anhydrides thereof, and mixtures thereof. The most preferred esters are those wherein the aromatic acid is
25 phthalic anhydride or trimellitic anhydride and the aliphatic oxo alcohol is a branched C₉ oxo alcohol prepared by hydroformylation of 2-methyl octene-1 and/or 2-methyl octene-2.

30

ESTERIFICATION CATALYST

The esterification process is preferably conducted in the presence of a catalyst. Typical esterification catalysts are titanium, zirconium and tin catalysts such as titanium, zirconium and tin alcoholates, carboxylates and chelates. See
5 U.S. Patent No. 3,056,818 (Werber) which issued on October 2, 1962, and which is incorporated herein by reference.

Typical titanium alcoholates which can be used as catalysts include tetramethyl titanates, tetraethyl titanates, tetrapropyl titanates, tetra-isopropyl
10 titanates, tetrabutyl titanates, tetrapentyl titanates, tetrahexyl titanates, tetra-octyl titanates, tetranonyl titanates, tetradodecyl titanates, tetrahexadecyl titanates, tetra-octadecyl titanates, tetradecyl titanates, tetraheptyl titanates and tetraphenyl titanates. The alkoxy groups on the titanium atom can all be the same or they can be different. The zirconium counterparts of the above alcoholates can be
15 substituted in whole or in part as catalysts.

The titanium carboxylates which serve as esterification catalysts are polymeric materials having at least one acyl group for each titanium atom. Typical titanium acylates which can be employed as catalysts include acylates from 2 to 18
20 carbon atoms, such as hydroxy titanium acetate, hydroxyl titanium butyrate, hydroxy titanium pentanoate, hydroxy titanium hexanoate, hydroxy titanium octanoate, hydroxy titanium decanoate, hydroxy titanium dodecanoate, hydroxy titanium tetradecanoate, hydroxy titanium hexadecanoate, hydroxy titanium octadecanoate, hydroxy titanium oleate, hydroxy titanium soya acylate, hydroxy
25 titanium linseed acylate, hydroxy titanium castor acylate, hydroxy titanium tall oil acylate, hydroxy titanium coconut acylate, methoxy titanium acetate, ethoxy titanium butyrate, isopropoxy titanium pentanoate, butoxy titanium hexanoate, isopropoxy titanium octanoate, isopropoxy titanium decanoate, isopropyl titanium dodecanoate, isopropoxy titanium tetradecanoate, isopropoxy hexadecanoate,
30 isopropoxy octadecanoate, isopropoxy titanium oleate, isopropoxy titanium soya

acylate, isopropoxy linseed acylate, isopropoxy coconut acylate. The alkoxy group of the acylate can vary from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. The corresponding zirconium carboxylates can be used as catalysts.

- 5 Titanium chelates are formed by reacting a titanium compound with a polyfunctional molecule including polyols such as glycols or glycerine and amino alcohols, amino acids, hydroxy acids and polycarboxylic acids. Typical chelated esters which serve as catalysts include tetra-ethylene glycol titanate, tetrapropylene glycol titanate, tetrabutylene glycol titanate, tetra-octylene glycol titanate and
- 10 tetrapolyethylene glycol titanate, dibutoxy di-(ethylene glycol) titanate, di-isopropoxy di-(octylene glycol) titanates, dimethoxy di-(octylene glycol) titanates, diethoxy di-(octylene glycol) titanates, tetratriethanol amine titanate, tetratriethanol amine-N-oleate titanate, triethanol amine-N-stearate titanate, triethanol amine-N-linseed acid salt titanate, dibutoxy titanate, dipropoxy titanate,
- 15 dimethoxy titanate, diethoxy titanate, other dialkoxy dipropoxy, dimethoxy, diethoxy titanates, and other dialkoxy di-(amino alcohol) titanates. The corresponding zirconium chelates are also useful as catalysts.

- Selected acid catalysts may also be used in this esterification process.
- 20 Some examples of acid catalysts are: sulfuric acid, benzene sulfonic acid, p-toluene sulfonic acid, naphthalene sulfonic acid, aluminum sulfate, aluminum powder, normal decylbenzene sulfonic acid, normal dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid, normal nonylbenzene sulfonic acid, normal octylbenzene sulfonic acid, normal heptylbenzene sulfonic acid, normal hexylbenzene sulfonic acid, normal
- 25 tridecylbenzene sulfonic acid, normal tetradecylbenzene sulfonic acid, normal dodecane sulfonic acid, normal tridecane sulfonic acid, normal tetradecane sulfonic acid, normal pentadecane sulfonic acid, normal hexadecane sulfonic acid, normal heptadecane sulfonic acid, normal octadecane sulfonic acid, normal nonadecane sulfonic acid, normal eicosane sulfonic acid, 3-methyldodecane sulfonic acid, 3-
- 30 methyl-5-ethyldecane sulfonic acid, 3-methyldecylbenzene sulfonic acid, 4-ethyloctylbenzene sulfonic acid, phosphoric acid, aromatic phosphonic acids (e.g., organic disulfonic acids, 1,2-ethanedisulfonic acid, 1,3-propanedisulfonic acid, m-

benzene disulfonic acid, 2,5-, 2,6-, or 2,7-naphthalene disulfonic acids or mixtures of these isomers, and 3,5-o-xylenedisulfonic acid), acidic formalite resins prepared by reacting an aromatic hydrocarbon, an aldehyde, and sulfuric acid, methane disulfonic acid, methane trisulfonic acid, hydrochloric acid, perfluorinated resin sulfonic acid, acidic ion exchange resins, chlorosulfonic acid, thionyl chloride, boron trifluoride, dihydroxy fluoride, dihydroxy fluoboric acid, and silicon tetrafluoride.

10

ACIDS

Carboxylic acids which undergo esterification (i.e., mono or poly-basic acids, preferably dibasic or tribasic acids) can be aliphatic, cyclo-aliphatic or aromatic, they can be substituted or unsubstituted, saturated or unsaturated, or they can be blends of acids. Representative acids include acetic, hydroxyacetic, chloroacetic, bromoacetic, cyanoacetic, 5-phenylacetic, triphenyl acetic, propionic, halopropionic, lactic, beta-hydroxy propionic, n-butyric, isobutyric, n-valeric, isovaleric, 5-phenyl-n-valeric, n-heptanoic, caproic, pelargonic, caprylic, lauric, palmitic, lignoceric, alpha-hydroxy lignoceric, malonic, succinic, glutaric, adipic, pimelic, azelaic, sebacic, decane-1,10-dicarboxylic, pentadecane-1,15-dicarboxylic, pentacosane-1,25-dicarboxylic, 1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic, citric, acrylic, alpha-chloro acrylic, beta-chloro acrylic, beta-bromo acrylic, beta-phenyl acrylic, methacrylic, vinyl acetic, crotonic, angelic, tiglic, undecylenic, oleic, erucic, linoleic, linolenic, maleic, fumaric, mesaconic, citraconic, itaconic, mucconic, aconitic, myristic, stearic, isostearic, branched C₅ and C₁₀ (e.g., 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoic) and branched C₁₇, C₁₉, C₂₁, etc., acids.

Among the alicyclic acids are cyclopropane carboxylic, cyclobutane carboxylic, cyclopentane carboxylic, cycloheptane carboxylic, cyclohexane carboxylic, 2-hydroxy cyclohexane carboxylic, 1,1-cyclopropane dicarboxylic, 1,2-cyclobutane dicarboxylic, 1,3-cyclobutane dicarboxylic, 1,4-cyclohexane dicarboxylic, cyclohexane-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexacarboxylic, cyclopentene-2-carboxylic, 1-cyclohexene-1-carboxylic, hydrocapric, cyclohexadiene-1,2-dicarboxylic, and 1,3-cyclohexadiene-1,4-dicarboxylic.

35

The aromatic acids include benzoic, o-, m- and p-chloro and bromo benzoic, o-, m- and p-hydroxy benzoic, o-, m- and p-nitrobenzoic, o-, m- and p-methoxy benzoic, alpha-naphthoic, beta-naphthoic, o-, m- and p-methyl benzoic, o-, m- and p-ethyl benzoic, p-phenyl benzoic, phthalic, isophthalic, terephthalic, hydroxy phthalic, 2,3-dimethyl benzoic, benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic, benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxylic, benzene-1,2,4,5-tetracarboxylic, diacids of naphthalenes and trimellitic.

10

ANHYDRIDES

Anhydrides of mono- and poly-basic acids can be used in place of the acids, especially when plasticizer esters are being formed. These include acetic anhydride, propionic anhydride, n-butyric anhydride, succinic anhydride, glutaric anhydride, adipic anhydride, pimelic anhydride, maleic anhydride, mesaconic anhydride, citraconic anhydride, glutaconic anhydride, itaconic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, benzoic anhydride, nadic anhydride, methyl nadic anhydride, hexahydrophthalic anhydride, trimellitic anhydride and mixed anhydrides of monobasic acids. Another anhydride is pyromellitic dianhydride.

20

ALCOHOLS

25

Among the alcohols which can be reacted with acids and anhydrides are C₇-C₁₁ oxo alcohols derived from branched C₆-C₁₀ olefins, such as 2-methyl octene-1 and 2-methyl octene-2 via the oxo process.

30

Among the monohydric alcohols which can be reacted with acids and anhydrides according to the present invention are, by way of example, most primary C₇-C₁₁ monohydric, substituted or unsubstituted alkanols and alkenols, such as, 3-methyl octanol and 7-methyloctanol.

The term "iso" is meant to convey a multiple isomer product made by the oxo process. It is desirable to have a branched oxo alcohol comprising multiple isomers, preferably at least two isomers.

5 Branched oxo alcohol may be produced in the so-called "oxo" process by hydroformylation of commercial branched C₆-C₁₀ olefin fractions to a corresponding branched C₇-C₁₁ alcohol-containing oxonation product, followed by conversion of the crude oxo alcohol-containing oxonation product to an oxo alcohol.

10

In order to produce oxo alcohol commercially, the hydroformylation process is adjusted to maximize oxo alcohol formation. This can be accomplished by controlling the temperature, pressure, catalyst concentration, and/or reaction time. Thereafter, the demetalled crude alcohol-containing oxonation product is
15 hydrogenated to convert residual oxo aldehydes to oxo alcohols.

The production of branched oxo alcohols from the cobalt catalyzed hydroformylation of an olefinic feedstream preferably comprises the following steps:

20 (a) hydroformylating an olefinic feedstream by reaction with carbon monoxide and hydrogen (i.e., synthesis gas) in the presence of a hydroformylation catalyst under reaction conditions that promote the formation of an alcohol-rich crude reaction product;

 (b) demetalling the alcohol-rich crude reaction product to recover
25 therefrom the hydroformylation catalyst and a substantially catalyst-free, alcohol-rich crude reaction product;

 (c) separating the catalyst-free, alcohol-rich crude reaction product into a concentrated alcohol-rich product and an alcohol-poor product; and

 (d) hydrogenating the concentrated alcohol-rich product, thereby forming
30 an oxo alcohol.

The olefinic feedstream is preferably any C₆ to C₁₀ olefin, more preferably a branched C₈ olefin. Moreover, the olefinic feedstream is preferably a branched olefin, wherein at least 50% of the methyl branching occurs at the beta carbon atom. The hydroformylation and subsequent hydrogenation of the reaction of crude hydroformylation product is capable of producing branched C₇ to C₁₁ alcohols, more preferably branched C₉ oxo alcohol. Each of the branched oxo C₇ to C₁₁ alcohols typically comprises, for example, a mixture of branched oxo alcohol isomers, e.g., branched C₉ oxo alcohol comprises 2-methyl octene-1 and 2-methyl octene-2.

The performance of several C₉ phthalate esters have been compared to the performance of the C₉ phthalate ester of the present invention that is prepared from branched C₉ oxo alcohol made from 2-methyl octene-1 and 2-methyl octene-2 via the oxo process, provided that at least 50% of the olefins have methyl branching at the beta carbon atom. The phthalate ester of the present invention demonstrated certain performance advantages in several key areas over both Jayflex® DINP and Palatinol® N, which are two commercial phthalate esters that are also derived from branched C₉ alcohol. Jayflex® DINP is prepared from a mixture which is predominantly dimethyl heptanols and trimethyl hexanols. Palatinol® N is prepared from a mixture of methyl octanols and dimethyl heptanols prepared by hydroformylation of dimerized butenes. A branched C₉ oxo alcohol was prepared from a mixture of 2-methyl octene-1 and 2-methyl octene-2 having the isomer distribution set forth below in TABLE 1. This table was developed from alcohol isomer and compositional data predicted based on known oxo selectivity model studies carried out on selected olefins. This data is based on the assumption that 2-methyl octene-1 and 2-methyl octene-2 will exhibit the same selectivity in the oxo process. If the selectivity is different, then the percentages reported for 3-methyl octanol and 7-methyl octanol in TABLE 1 could be reversed.

30

TABLE 1

**PREDICTED COMPOSITIONS OF THE
BRANCHED C₉ OXO ALCOHOL**

5

	Compound	Percent
	1-nonanol	6.4
	2-methyl octanol	2.4
	2-ethyl heptanol	0.8
10	2-propyl hexanol	0.3
	2-butyl pentanol	0.1
	3-methyl octanol	42.3
	7-methyl octanol	27.9
	2,6-dimethyl heptanol	13.5
15	2-ethyl-5-methyl hexanol	3.6
	2,2-dimethyl heptanol	0.9
	2-isopropyl hexanol	0.9
	2-secbutyl pentanol	0.9

20

Gas chromatographic data for three C₉ alcohols, i.e., (1) branched C₉ oxo alcohol (isononyl alcohol, dimethyl heptanols and trimethyl hexanols); (2) slightly branched, linear C₉ alcohol, (i.e., a mixture of 65-75% n-nonanol, with smaller quantities of 2-methyl octanol, 2-ethyl heptanol, and 2-propyl hexanol (Jayflex

25 L9P); and (3) slightly branched C₉ alcohol prepared by hydroformylation of butene dimer (Palatinol N) are shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 depicts a theoretical GC chromatogram for the branched C₉ oxo alcohol according to the present invention (i.e., with different retention time scale).

It has been discovered that the 2-methyl and the 6-methyl heptanols had the same retention times. It is assumed that 2-methyl and 7-methyl octanols will likewise have the same retention times. Unexpectedly, the branched C₉ oxo alcohol's GC pattern was different from the GC patterns of other known C₉ alcohols.

Table 2 lists a branching summary of the three reference alcohols compared to the value for the branched C₉ oxo alcohol formed in accordance with the present invention. The branching index refers to the number of branches per average molecule. The branched C₈ olefin derived alcohol of the present invention, with a composite branch index of 1.1 is significantly lower than that reported for the slightly branched C₉-based alcohol. This reduced branching translates into some notable performance differences. Plasticizer viscosity for the phthalate ester of the present invention is found to be between that of Palatinol® N (i.e., a slightly branched C₉ phthalate ester) and Jayflex® L9P (i.e., a linear C₉ phthalate).

TABLE 2**C₉ ALCOHOL DATA**

	Slightly Branched C ₉		Branched Octenes	
	C ₉ ^a Palatinol N	SPA C ₉ Jayflex DINP	LAO C ₉ Jayflex L9P	C ₉ ^b Oxo Alcohol
Alcohol Branching				
% Straight chain	4	<1	72	6
% Mono-branched	50	15	28	74
% Di-branched	44	66	<1	20
% Tri-branched	2	18	<1	<1
Branching index	1.44	2.01	0.28	1.14

Plasticizer

vis.@20 °C, cSt	80	100	54	67
Plasticizer sp. gr.	0.975	0.973	0.969	0.976 ^c

a. BASF data for Dimersol C₉ alcohol

5 b. Predicted

c. Comparison with Palatinol N and Jayflex DINP data only

Moreover, esterification of phthalic anhydride with the branched C₉ oxo alcohol of the present invention demonstrated similar reactivity to that of the
 10 conventional C₉ primary alcohols; whereas no quality problems with the phthalate ester are anticipated.

The COPPCO database, which is a computer model used to predict plasticizer performance in flexible PVC, contains plasticizer performance
 15 information about four C₉ phthalates: Jayflex DINP, Jayflex L9P, Palatinol® N, and a di-n-nonyl phthalate. COPPCO performance predictions for these phthalates (at 50 phr) as well as that for Palatinol® 711P are listed in Table 3. This data shows that, as the branching index decreases, plasticizer efficiency increases, low temperature performance increases, and the weight loss observed with oven aging
 20 and soapy water extraction decreases. These observations are consistent with that set forth in Wadey et al., "The Nonyl Phthalate Ester and Its Use in Flexible PVC", Journal of Vinyl Technology, December 1990, Vol. 12, No. 4, pg. 642. The performance of the isooctene-derived phthalate ester according to the present invention (i.e., Iso- C₉ DINP) is estimated through correlation of the plasticizer
 25 performance of these C₉ phthalates with branching index. This data is also displayed in Table 3.

Table 3**COPPCO Performance of C₉ Phthalate Esters in Flexible PVC**

5	Property	Jayflex DINP ^a	Palatinol 711P	Palatinol N	Jayflex L9P	DI-n- C9P	Iso-C ₉ DINP ^b
	Shore A hardness	84	81	83	80	80	82
	Shore D hardness	31	29	30	28	27	29
10	100 % modulus, N/mm ²	12.5	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.8	11.5
	Elongation, %	329	342	365	335	332	335
	Clash-Berg T _f °C	-24	-32	-26	-33	-36	-28
	Brittleness Temp, °C	-32	41	35	-43	-46	-38
	Weight loss, % (7 d@ 100°C)	5.4	5.6	4.0	3.4	2.4	4.0
15	Volatility, carbon black, %	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
	Soapy water loss, %	2.0	3.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7
	Compound spec. gravity	1.221	1.221	1.222	1.220	1.216	1.221
	Dry blend time, minutes	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.2

a. COPPCO predicted values: PVC 100 parts, plasticizer 50 phr, stabilizer 2 phr

20 b. Extrapolated data, from COPPCO data versus branching index (i.e., a plasticizer formed from branched C₉ oxo alcohol)

In terms of performance ranges, Palatinol N falls at mid range between Jayflex DINP and the isooctene derived DINP of the present invention. Isooctene
 25 derived DINP shows performance advantages over Palatinol N with higher efficiency, better low temperature performance, and reduced weight loss, but in a manufacturing environment these differences may be difficult to quantitative. However, the differences between Jayflex DINP and the isooctene derived DINP is statistically significant (but still less than the performance differences between DOP
 30 (di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate) and Jayflex DINP) in both the laboratory and manufacturing environment, with the isooctene derived plasticizer having several areas of improved plasticizer performance. Jayflex DINP is less efficient, which

translates into a slight volume cost advantage, assuming that the specific gravity projections are correct and that the cost ratios between PVC resin and plasticizer are favorable.

5 Wadey's data shows that there are small differences between the performance of phthalate esters prepared from 1-nonanol phthalate and 2-methyl nonanol. Thus, it is to be expected that if a slightly branched, linear C₉ alcohol (i.e., a mixture of 65-75% n-nonanol, with smaller quantities of 2-methyl octanol, 2-ethyl heptanol and 2-propyl hexanol.) is blended with the branched C₉ oxo alcohol
10 of the present invention, there will be a decrease in plasticizer performance. A 10% addition of the branched C₉ oxo alcohol to slightly branched, linear C₉ alcohol should give a 1°C decrease in plasticizers low temperature performance. Other performance properties should be unaffected. Thus, it may be desirable to intentionally blend significant levels of slightly branched, linear C₉ alcohol with the
15 branched C₉ oxo alcohol prior to esterification.

The present invention also includes a polyvinyl chloride resin composition comprising polyvinyl chloride and the plasticizer esters of the present invention. The plasticizer esters of the present invention are formed from the reaction of an
20 aliphatic oxo alcohol and an aromatic acid, wherein the aliphatic oxo alcohol is prepared by hydroformylation of an olefin mixture, wherein the olefins comprise at least 50% methyl branching at the beta carbon

The polyvinyl chloride resin composition comprises a polyvinyl chloride,
25 typically unplasticized, in an amount from about 25 – 99.99 weight % of the composition and a plasticizer ester of the present invention in an amount from about 0.01 - 75 weight % of the composition.

The polyvinyl chloride resin formulation containing the unique plasticizers
30 of the present invention are exemplified by the following basic formulations:

	Reactant	Ex. 1	Ex. 2
	PVC (suspension grade, K 69), parts	100	-
	PVC (dispersion grade, K 74), parts	-	100
5	Plasticizer, parts per hundred resin (phr)	25,35,50	50,70,90
	Ba/Cd/Zn liquid stabilizer (phr)	2.0	2.0
	Stearic acid (phr)	0.25	0.25

10 The polyvinyl chloride resin composition can further comprise stabilizers, fillers and other well-known additives that are commonly used in the art. Preferably, the polyvinyl chloride resin composition comprises 0.01 - 7 weight % of a stabilizer selected from compounds of calcium, barium, cadmium, zinc, lead, and mixtures thereof; and/or 0.01 - 6 weight % of a filler selected from calcium
15 carbonate, clay, and mixtures thereof.

 The polyvinyl chloride resin composition of the present invention can be used to prepare films, sheet or an extruded, molded or cast products that are suitable for use in all areas of polyvinyl chloride applications. The molded or cast
20 products of the present invention are particularly suitable for use in automotive applications such as automotive interior parts.

 While we have shown and described several embodiments in accordance with our invention, it is to be clearly understood that the same are susceptible to
25 numerous changes apparent to one skilled in the art. Therefore, we do not wish to be limited to the details shown and described but intend to show all changes and modifications that fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims:

1. A process for preparing a plasticizer ester comprising: reacting a
5 branched C₇-C₁₁ oxo alcohol prepared by hydroformylation of C₆-C₁₀ olefins with at least one acid and/or anhydride in the presence of a catalyst, wherein said olefins comprise at least 50% methyl branching at the beta carbon.
2. The process according to claim 1, wherein said alcohol is a branched C₉ oxo alcohol formed from 2-methyl octene-1 and/or 2-methyl octene-2.
- 10 3. The process according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said plasticizer ester is selected from the group consisting of phthalate esters, adipate esters, trimellitate esters and mixtures thereof and said acid or anhydride is selected from the group consisting of diacids, triacids, anhydrides thereof and mixtures thereof.
4. A plasticizer ester prepared by the process of claim 1, 2 or 3.
- 15 5. A plasticizer ester prepared from the reaction of an aliphatic oxo alcohol and an aromatic acid or anhydride, wherein said aliphatic oxo alcohol is prepared by hydroformylation of olefins, wherein said olefins comprise at least 50% methyl branching at the beta carbon.
6. The plasticizer ester according to claim 5, wherein said aromatic acid is
20 selected from the group consisting of: phthalic acid, trimellitic acid, anhydrides thereof, and mixtures thereof.
7. The plasticizer ester according to claim 5 or 6, wherein said anhydride is selected from the group consisting of phthalic anhydride and trimellitic anhydride and said aliphatic oxo alcohol is a branched C₉ oxo alcohol prepared by
25 hydroformylation of 2-methyl octene-1 and/or 2-methyl octene-2.
8. A polyvinyl chloride resin composition comprising the plasticizer ester according to claim 5 and polyvinyl chloride.

9. The polyvinyl chloride resin composition according to claim 8, further
5 comprising:
0.01 – 7.0 weight percent of a stabilizer selected from the group consisting of:
calcium, barium, cadmium, zinc, lead, and mixtures thereof; and/or
0.01 – 6.0 weight percent of a filler selected from the group consisting of:
calcium carbonate, clay, and mixtures thereof.
- 10 10. A film, sheet or an extruded, molded or cast product prepared from the
polyvinyl chloride resin composition according to claim 8.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 99/08783

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07C67/08 C07C69/80 C07C69/76 C08K5/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C07C C08K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4 291 127 A (HIROSHI AKABAYASHI ET AL.) 22 September 1981 (1981-09-22) column 1, line 57 - column 3, line 25 column 7 - column 8; claims ----	1
A	US 5 661 204 A (HELMUT BAHRMANN ET AL.) 26 August 1997 (1997-08-26) column 4, line 9 - line 53 column 6; claims ----	1
A	US 4 543 420 A (ALLEN D. GODWIN) 24 September 1985 (1985-09-24) column 2, line 35 - line 57 column 3, line 20 - line 53 column 4, line 10 - line 35 column 12 - column 14; claims -----	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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